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## A Voice From Bullmoose.

Here is a letter from a Finnysonian who evidently possesses something of the abysmal knowledge, the thoughtfulness, the philosophic calm, the gracious urbanity of the god of his idolatry.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Yes, Theodore Roosevelt is right. The President of the United States is worse than a pickpocket. For in a pickpocket you do not expect much. But for the President of the United States to resort to the methods every fair minded person knows he did to secure the nomination at Chicago, they cannot help having the feeling of contempt for him. For such is the feeling of thousands of people here in the 'Old Regions'."

"HERBERT COSGROVE."  
 "BRADFORD, Pa., July 24."

Printed as a specimen and sample of the enlightenment and the manners of Bullmoose.

## Independent Nominations for Presidential Electors.

Mr. JACOB A. LIVINGSTON, Commissioner of Elections in Kings county, has discovered a mare's nest in the alleged absence of any statutory authority for making independent nominations for Presidential electors which will be entitled to appear upon the official printed ballot.

The election law provides for two sorts of nominations: party nominations and independent nominations. Independent nominations are made by means of a certificate subscribed and verified under oath by a prescribed number of voters, which number varies according to the character and importance of the office to be filled. Presidential electors are chosen by the voters of the State at large, and it would seem perfectly clear that they fall under the clause of section 122 of the election law.

"Independent nominations of candidates for public office to be voted for by all the voters of the State can only be made by six thousand or more voters of the State, provided, however, that in making up such number at least fifty voters in each county of the State the counties of Fulton and Hamilton to be considered as one county shall subscribe the certificate."

The same section goes on to provide that independent nominations for candidates for municipal offices may be made by two thousand voters in cities of the first class, one thousand voters in cities of the second class, and five hundred voters in other cities. Five hundred voters may make an independent nomination for member of Assembly, and one hundred voters an independent nomination for town, ward or village officers.

Mr. LIVINGSTON's point seems to be that Presidential electors cannot be nominated by means of independent certificates because they are not expressly named in the statute; but no general State officer is named in the statute, and his objection would apply just as well to the office of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or Attorney-General as it does to Presidential electors. We think there can be no doubt under the language of the statute that the Bull Moose party can put an entire State ticket in the field by means of independent nominations; and indeed this is the only way in which they can accomplish that result. They do not constitute a party within the meaning of the election law, because that statute provides that party nominations of candidates for public office can only be made by a convention or by a duly authorized committee of such convention of a political party which at the last preceding general election before the holding of such convention at which a Governor was elected cast ten thousand votes in the State for Governor. The Bull Moose party was not in existence at the last election for Governor in this State, and hence cannot possibly come within the terms of the law.

A question may possibly arise, however, under the amendment to the election law adopted in 1911, which provides that there shall be a separate ballot for Presidential electors. This amendment requires the names of the candidates for President and Vice-President to be placed on the ticket "immediately below the name of the party making the nominations." The provisions should have been made to read "immediately below the name of the party or independent body making the nominations." Inasmuch, however, as an independent body clearly has the right to make nominations for Presidential electors if it can obtain the signatures of six thousand voters to a certificate for that purpose, the Secretary of State would probably hold that a nomination thus made was to be treated precisely the same as a nomination

tion made by a party, and would require the names of the candidates nominated by the independent body for President and Vice-President to be placed below the term "Bull Moose" or whatever other appellation may be selected by Colonel ROOSEVELT's followers.

It thus appears that the legal obstacles which have been supposed to exist in the way of the Progressives in this State are mainly fanciful. Their real difficulty lies in the labor and expense involved in doing the requisite work and doing it accurately. A certain proportion of fraudulent signatures on a certificate destroys its efficacy, and unless the greatest care is taken mistakes are sure to be made which will lead to dire results. Colonel ROOSEVELT does not care much for lawyers, but unless he has a corps of competent lawyers to advise and guide his party in this matter of independent nominations his movement will come to grief.

## The Canadian Prime Minister in London.

It was only natural that the presence of the Prime Minister of Canada in London at the present moment should attract general interest and attention. At a time when naval rivalry with Germany is raising new doubts and anxieties and thoughtful Englishmen are beginning to wonder what share of the costs of empire the colonies were ready to bear, the words of the representative of the greatest colony have commanded unusual attention.

To all the curiosity and interrogation Sir ROBERT L. BORDEN made a frank response in a speech delivered at the House of Commons, and this speech has already aroused a comment in the English press sufficient to reveal the great importance the British public attached to it. It was a speech which may easily prove to be memorable and prophetic in imperial history.

Speaking on the subject of the "Motherland and Her Children," the Canadian Prime Minister said:

"The policy which settles the issues of peace and war for the entire empire is formulated by a Government which is responsible only to a House of Commons and which continues in office only so long as it enjoys the confidence of that House, whose composition is usually determined by domestic issues."

"The time is at hand when the overseas dominions will be called upon to take their reasonable and legitimate share in maintaining the security of the empire's existence. . . . Within the lifetime of your children, Canada, in all human probability, will surpass these islands in population and resources."

A candid statement that Canada, loyal as the Prime Minister declared it to be, ready to contribute to help defend the empire, looked forward to the creation of an Imperial Parliament in which her representatives might have a voice in determining the policies which bring war or peace.

These frank words have everywhere been welcomed and praised by the British press and public. But their meaning has not been mistaken. If Canada's 7,000,000 are thinking of larger influence in the empire, there are also 7,000,000 more white English subjects in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa whose desires are doubtless identical with those of Canada.

Nor is there a less clear recognition in England that a home Parliament surrendered to the conflict over Lloyd George finance and Irish home rule is hardly fitted to cope with the broader question of imperial existence. Hence the words of the Canadian Prime Minister, uttered at a time conceived in England to be critical, have had an influence not to be disregarded by those who are examining the present and future problems of the British Empire.

## Why Not Merge With the Populists?

The platform adopted by the pro-Roosevelt Republicans who met at Asbury Park on Tuesday and launched the Progressive party of New Jersey bears a striking resemblance in many respects to the platform of the People's or Populist party adopted by the national convention at St. Louis on April 3, 1908. The Colonel's friends in New Jersey demanded "the initiative, referendum and recall" without any specifications. The Populists demanded "that legal provision be made under which the people may exercise the initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and direct vote for all public officers, with the right of recall." All public officers include the Presidency, and the Asbury Park Rooseveltians declared for "the abolition of the Electoral College and the election of President and Vice-President by popular vote."

The Asbury Park convention called for "Government ownership and operation of express, telegraph and telephone service." So did the Populists, but they also included railroads, which the New Jersey Progressives warily avoided, except in the case of Alaska. The Populists demanded that "special privileges" enjoyed by the trusts and monopolies should be "immediately withdrawn," the Progressives that the trust problem be solved by commission control and "the abolition of all special privileges." The New Jersey seceders from the Republican party opposed the Aldrich financial scheme and favored "unrestricted competition," without explaining what they meant. The Populists declared that "the issuance of money is a function of Government and should not be delegated to corporation or individual," the New Jersey Progressives are not for the elimination of banks, as the Populists were, but "unrestricted competition," without explaining what they meant. The Populists declared that "the issuance of money is a function of Government and should not be delegated to corporation or individual," the New Jersey Progressives are not for the elimination of banks, as the Populists were, but "unrestricted competition," without explaining what they meant.

The Jersey Progressives demand that "all future patents shall be open to the public use on the payment of a royalty to the patentee fixed by the Government." That all patents shall be free was a demand of the Socialist Labor party in 1896. The New Jersey Pro-

gressives call for "simpler and easier methods whereby the people may amend the Constitution of New Jersey and the United States." How similar but how much more to the point was the declaration of the Socialist or Debs party in the national platform of 1908: "That the Constitution be amended by a majority vote."

The want of exposition in the hodge-podge New Jersey Roosevelt platform is perhaps accounted for by a consciousness that the Colonel will insist upon making his own platform at the Chicago convention and does not want to be told in advance how to do it. The New Jersey insurgents were very tender, it may be noted, on the subject of tariff reform, well knowing that the tariff is a question the Colonel has confessed that he does not understand. He will desire to write every word of his own revision plank, with studious reference to the high prices of eggs and butter, which have flabbergasted him.

## What Means This Stir in Rome?

Like automobiles, street cars are capable of "acting like all bewitched" when inspired by the imp of the perverse or a sense of humor less lumbering than might be expected. For particulars see SUN despatch that following doth ensue:

"Rome, July 24.—Jumping the track at high speed, a street car plunged into the Roman Forum to-day and mounted the ruins of the rostrum where MARK ANTONY delivered CÆSAR's funeral oration. The ruins were further ruined and eighteen passengers were sent to hospitals."

An upstart's insult to the patricians of old name, a puller of those ancient beaks; a day to be marked with sorrow by the adjacent Black Stone (Lapis Niger); see Brother BAEDERER. As Mr. MACAULAY put it:

"Outspoke the gilded Miletone into 'Emblance."

"Now by the She Wolf's udders, What is this fright and fuss? What chariot of laughter With monstrous rush and hum Goes spinning up the Rostra Through the Co-mit-ti-um?"

"Neh, neh, O horse of MARCE! Hies, hies, O sacred geese! From bowels of your Læus O Cæsar, yell 'Polio!' Ye greater gods and little, Come on and save the Forum, And turn the rascal out!"

Scythed chariots, elephants, quadriges in every style will be admitted free to the Forum, but really we will leave it to the Hon. MARK ANTONY, visibly squeezing CLEOPATRA's hand under the awful shadow of the mighty JULIUS's nose. Shouldn't deli wagons, trams and other such toys of the barbarians be kept out of the Forum?

## Secrecy in Divorce Suits.

The announcement was made yesterday that Justice GIEGERICH of the Supreme Court has just granted an order to seal the testimony and the referee's report in a divorce case.

We do not quite understand what occasion there was for making such an order at all.

Rule 76 of the general rules of practice of the Supreme Court provides that:

"No officer of any court with whom the proceedings in an adultery case are filed or before whom the testimony is taken nor any clerk of such officer, either before or after determination of the suit, shall permit a copy of any of the pleadings or testimony or of the substance of the details thereof to be taken by any other person than a party or attorney or counsel of a party who has appeared in the case without a special order of the court."

The substance of this provision has been in effect certainly since 1888, and probably longer. It prescribes a general rule of secrecy which can only be departed from by virtue of a special order. This is a very different thing from a general rule of publicity requiring a special order to keep the testimony secret.

In a case which came before the English Court of Appeal in London early in the present month, the petitioner in a suit to annul a marriage, and her solicitors, were adjudged guilty of contempt of court in publishing transcripts of the official stenographer's notes taken at the hearing of the action in camera as the lawyers say, that is, a hearing from which the public were excluded. Judicial secrets are not very common in England, but in this case two of the Lords Justices of Appeal dissented from the judgment of the majority, one of them, Lord Justice FLETCHER MOUTON, declaring that the courts had no right or power to make an order prohibiting the publication of judicial proceedings. "The courts," he said, "were the guardians of the liberty of the public and they must be doubly vigilant against all encroachments on that liberty by the courts themselves. The Judges were not the tribunal to decide on the proper limitations of public rights. Nothing would be more detrimental to the administration of justice in the country than to entrust the Judges with the power of covering the proceedings before them with the mantle of inviolable secrecy."

Like the law asserted in many dissenting opinions, this view has much to commend it in the tribunal of common sense.

"The oldest man in the world" is dead again, out of this time at 180 odd. Not knowing whether after the manner of his kind he chewed and smoked and made the cankin click, click, click from the age of 3, or whether also after the manner of his kind he dryly worshipped little ROBERT REED, no theory of viability should be raised upon his ruin. Enough to say that he chose sagely his time for departing and escaped connivances innumerable and the fall campaign.

Introducing JOHN LARSEN of Chicago, 10, bartender, whom the Princeton Club of that town is to put through Princeton. A boy who does his preparatory study for college after 1 A. M. closing hour of the saloon, is a boy with will and energy for success. JOHN LARSEN is more than a student; greater in the undergraduate view; he is a tall man of his hands in base-

ball and football. To be 19, healthier than health, skilled in the games of glory, and about to go to college; put JOHN LARSEN mightily near the top of the catalogue of fortune's wards.

If the Parker expedition reached a height of 20,000 feet on Mount McKinley, as a telegram from Mr. BELMONT BROWN reports, it was a heart breaking failure, for the true summit is less than 500 feet higher. Professor PARKER and his companions planned to make a winter ascent, following the example of the Fairbanks "mushers," who returned with a tale of having conquered McKinley without using the rope. No such experience had ever been heard of before, and among alpinists there was much scepticism. The issue of the assault upon McKinley by PARKER and BROWN should have been known at least two months ago, and the lack of news was disquieting. The story of what appears to be their failure now so near success will certainly throw light upon the "first ascent" of the Fairbanks Law recruits, and the question whether McKinley can be climbed at all should be conclusively settled.

Who is responsible? It was not Germany that invented dreadnoughts, super-dreadnoughts and submarines.—Voestische Zeitung.

The American constructors maintain with warrant that they invented the Dreadnought type, although England built the first ship. If it can be proved that the design did not originate in England perhaps Germany might be persuaded to sign an agreement to limit armaments. Aside from this speculation, it may be hazardous to say if anybody is responsible for Germany's rapid expansion it is the Kaiser coached by Admiral VON TIRPITZ.

## EXCESS OF HONOR.

Apologize by a Californian Who Will Vote for Mr. Taft.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I am an American citizen and am a duly registered and qualified voter in the State of California.

Now Hiram Johnson and certain associates of his come along and inform me that they have a friend at Oyster Bay, in the State of New York, and that, in the uprightness of their hearts and being in control of the political machinery of this State, they propose to put up some sort of a job by which, even though I may cast my vote for Mr. Taft, they will have counted for their friend at Oyster Bay, for whom I have no desire to vote.

They further inform me that an excess of honor impels them to take this course. Upon an occasion, several years ago, I was in the lobby of the Palace Hotel, when a notorious horse dealer started a near riot by loudly announcing that he had more honor than any man in the house. Being forced to explain he stated that he had been born with as much honor as any one present but never having used any he was now in possession of the original supply.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 19.

## GAMBLING.

Would London's Method of Discouraging It Be Effective Here?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I read the other day in the London Times a method for suppressing gamblers and as a natural consequence the gambling coteries who conduct operations, which if legal in New York should prove effective.

A raid was conducted recently by the London police on a gambling club in Conduit street. Everybody present was invited to court and bound over in the sum of £5 for six months not to gamble again. How different that sounds from our methods.

Similar delinquents in New York, after giving highly imaginary names and addresses, are discharged nine times out of ten.

With the prospect of forfeiting \$25 to \$50 not time to be wasted, a large number would be discouraged from a future gambling if the English method were adopted. Possibly over there a Magistrate does not require such exact evidence as to what constitutes gambling as is called for in New York. However, it reads well, and it ought to work well. S.

## CHOP HOUSES.

A Woman's Appreciation and a Note of Interest to Old Farinthes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Being a careful reader of THE SUN and a woman, my interest in the letters showing to what extent the old chop houses made for optimism and optimism in the future is a bit unusual. It is delightful to me to know that such delectable meat and drink was not served (and so well served) in vain. As a nation we are, I believe, condemned by the old world to eat the most insubstantial and ill-cooked food in the world and to drink the most insubstantial and ill-cooked drink in the world. Often when dining or lunching with friends I am ready to agree with our critics; but apparently there are a discriminating few who do not like it.

I am a devotee of chop houses, if any of the old time patrons know that Mrs. Farinthes has fallen upon evil days. Some months ago she was employed by me to care for my apartment and do laundry work. Mrs. Farinthes did this to add to her very meagre income, although she was old and suffering from rheumatism.

She told me of the former glories of the John street house, and I fancy she personally delighted many of those delicious kitchen and dining room scenes which she fondly cherishes the memory of them. M. H.

## WARS OF THE GAEL.

Father O'Flanagan and the Gaelic Literature Association.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Divested of mere pseudo-humorous verbiage, "Gael's" letter in THE SUN seems to imply that the Gaelic Literature Association lately launched by the Rev. M. J. O'Flanagan is a "fake" association, created for the personal financial benefit of Father O'Flanagan, Donald O'Connor and the owners of the Irish American. I now proceed to adduce certain facts:

(1) There is a Gaelic League in Ireland, of which Dr. Douglas Hyde is chairman, which enjoys the confidence of every Irishman; not a troglodyte or an Orangeman. Of its existence and efficiency I had optical and other evidence in Dublin last summer.

## REPUBLICAN DUTY.

To Support President Taft in Spite of Nasty Demagoguery.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The demagogue is "one who leads the populace by pandering to its prejudices and passions; an unprincipled politician." We have a swarm of such that are trying to make the people believe that they are the only ones that can be of service to their country save it from destruction. How much longer will the people allow them to drag them into the political arena for their own profit and amusement?

There never was a time when the people of our country were so sorely afflicted as to-day by the conceit, audacity and animality that so largely enter into the makeup of most of the would-be political reformers of to-day. They have the characteristics of demoralization and destruction. Let us follow reformers that are safer and are not working for their own aggrandizement.

What a great blessing it would be for the people of our country if most of our strenuous reformers would get very strenuous and reform themselves! They would then be better qualified to lead.

The interests of our country call to-day for something more than idol or hero worshiping. Just now hero worshiping is our bane, which may encourage the idol to believe he would be justified in doing whatever he may see fit to do. We have but one God and one Lord to worship.

Let the Republicans refuse longer to be led by a wily and ambitious man eager for power and a disappointed politician. They may see in the face of their leader what Lincoln said the followers of Douglas saw in the face of Douglas, "post offices, marshes, Cabinet appointments and foreign missions." So it will not do for the people to depend too much upon what the followers of a politician may advise, as they may be actuated by most selfish motives.

It is said that the continued and great success of the Republican party is its warrant for its permanent existence. Years ago dissatisfied Republicans thought that the party had fulfilled its mission, but it survived and lived to do more noble work, and I believe it will survive the attack of the dissatisfied Republicans of to-day that would rule or ruin. The Republican party would have been the same for noble work in every progressive political reform if all the strenuous reformers of to-day had never been born, and the party would continue progressive if all the strenuous reformers of to-day should pass away to-morrow.

The party that Lincoln led is still good enough for any Republican to remain in. Forgotten be the man that would lead in its destruction to further his ends. Let not any Republican be distracted by the noise and deception of the demagogues, but rally and in November reelect President Taft for four years more, that he may lead the country out of the crisis that now confronts us and that was largely brought about by demagogic preaching.

G. WITHERELL SHERMAN.

LITTLE ROCK, July 24.

## MAGIC OF NAMES.

The Unsoundness of a Theory of Shakespeare's Ascribed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The honeyed platitudes of the immortal William of Avon's pleasant waters are doubtless indelible for the persistent and pernicious prevalence of many a questionable maxim in the "English speech" on manners and morals, but one of the most striking and pernicious of these maxims is the theory of the "magic of names." This theory, which is as old as the hills, is the belief that the power of a name is so great that it can control the fate of a man or a nation. This theory is as old as the hills, and it is as foolish as the hills. It is a theory that has been used by demagogues and politicians for centuries, and it is a theory that has done more harm than good. It is a theory that is based on superstition and ignorance, and it is a theory that is worthy of the most ignorant and superstitious of the human race.

What so utterly false and deceptive as the theory of the "magic of names." The honeyed platitudes of the immortal William of Avon's pleasant waters are doubtless indelible for the persistent and pernicious prevalence of many a questionable maxim in the "English speech" on manners and morals, but one of the most striking and pernicious of these maxims is the theory of the "magic of names." This theory, which is as old as the hills, is the belief that the power of a name is so great that it can control the fate of a man or a nation. This theory is as old as the hills, and it is as foolish as the hills. It is a theory that has been used by demagogues and politicians for centuries, and it is a theory that has done more harm than good. It is a theory that is based on superstition and ignorance, and it is a theory that is worthy of the most ignorant and superstitious of the human race.

What's in a name? Why, the name is the whole thing. It is the most important element in the character of a man, and it is the most important element in the character of a nation. It is the name that gives a man his identity, and it is the name that gives a nation its identity. It is the name that gives a man his power, and it is the name that gives a nation its power. It is the name that gives a man his glory, and it is the name that gives a nation its glory. It is the name that gives a man his life, and it is the name that gives a nation its life. It is the name that gives a man his death, and it is the name that gives a nation its death. It is the name that gives a man his fate, and it is the name that gives a nation its fate. It is the name that gives a man his destiny, and it is the name that gives a nation its destiny. It is the name that gives a man his hope, and it is the name that gives a nation its hope. It is the name that gives a man his despair, and it is the name that gives a nation its despair. It is the name that gives a man his joy, and it is the name that gives a nation its joy. It is the name that gives a man his sorrow, and it is the name that gives a nation its sorrow. It is the name that gives a man his love, and it is the name that gives a nation its love. It is the name that gives a man his hate, and it is the name that gives a nation its hate. It is the name that gives a man his life, and it is the name that gives a nation its life. It is the name that gives a man his death, and it is the name that gives a nation its death. It is the name that gives a man his fate, and it is the name that gives a nation its fate. It is the name that gives a man his destiny, and it is the name that gives a nation its destiny. It is the name that gives a man his hope, and it is the name that gives a nation its hope. 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